Using Social Marketing Principles to Reach Consumers: "Selling" Food Thermometer Use

Susan Conley
Director, Food Safety Education
Food Safety and Inspection Service,
USDA

"Thermy"



Mission:

• To increase the use of food thermometers by parents of children under age 10 to reduce the incidence of foodborne illness



Social Marketing is...

 The application of marketing principles to social initiatives to achieve public health goals through behavior change.



Key Concepts

- Uses commercial marketing technologies and theory
 - The 4 P's
 - Exchange Theory
- Influences, rather than using coercive strategies
- Brings about voluntary behavior change



Key Concepts

- Targets specific audiences
- Consumer Orientation: Data driven decision making
 - segment audience
 - set behavioral objectives
 - identify determinants to address



The Marketing Mind-Set

- Understand and respond to consumer wants and needs
- Formative research based on marketing model
 - who do I want to help?
 - What am I recommending they do?
 - What factors must I address



The 4 P's

- Product
- Price
- Place
- Promotion

Make it Fun, Easy, Popular



Exchange Theory

Make an attractive offer:

IF I DO (this new action)
INSTEAD OF (this old behavior),
I WILL (get this benefit)
BECAUSE (reason).



Phases in Thermometer Campaign Development

- Phase 1: Campaign for the General Public
- Phase 2: Targeted Audience Segmentation
- Phase 3: Planning and Implementation of Targeted Campaign



Phase 1: General Public Awareness

- Long history of encouraging food thermometer use
- Outbreaks changed the awareness -- 1993 *E. coli* O157:H7 outbreak
- Science changed the message



Past Messages



This product was prepared from inspected and passed meat and/ or poultry. Some food products may contain bacteria that could cause illness if the product is mishandled or cooked improperly. For your protection, follow these safe handling instructions.



Keep refrigerated or frozen. Thaw in refrigerator or microwave.



Keep raw meat and poultry separate from other foods. Wash working surfaces (including cutting boards), utensils, and hands after touching raw meat or poultry.



Cook thoroughly.



Keep hot foods hot. Refrigerate leftovers immediately or discard.



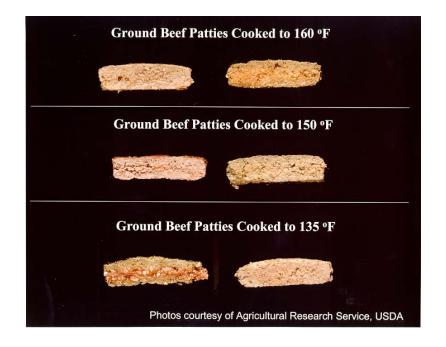


Before you take a bite, make sure it's brown in the middle.



Cooking Studies Show Color Not a Reliable Indicator of Safety

- Cooking by color is misleading
- 1 out of 4
 hamburgers
 turns brown
 before it
 reaches safe
 temperature





Using a food thermometer is the <u>only</u> reliable way to determine if food is safety cooked



But, it is a "Tough Sell"

- In 1994 Hotline survey, less than 50% owned a food thermometer
- Most used it only for the Thanksgiving turkey, if at all
- Very few used it for all meats



1998 National Survey

- Less than 50% of American cooks owned a food thermometer
- Only 3% use it to check small items like hamburgers



Listening to the Customer: Focus Groups Conducted

- Consumer's food safety knowledge quite good
- Used color of meat and "intuition" to test doneness
- Knowledge and use of thermometers limited
- Less than enthusiastic about using a thermometer



Some Barriers Existed....

by Nicole Hollander





Consumer Attitudes about Food Thermometer Use

- Inconvenience -- "It's a hassle"
- Added expense to purchase a thermometer
- Experience -- feel not necessary
 -- they <u>know</u> when food is done
- Cooking for years without ill effects



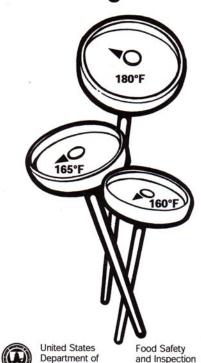
They didn't think they were guessing...

ARCHIVE COPY

Use A Meat Thermometer

And Take the Guesswork Out of Cooking

Not For Distribution



Service



Key Findings... Behavior Change is Possible

- Parents of young children are most likely to change behavior but for their children only
- Upscale cooks interested in quality foods might consider use to avoid overcooking

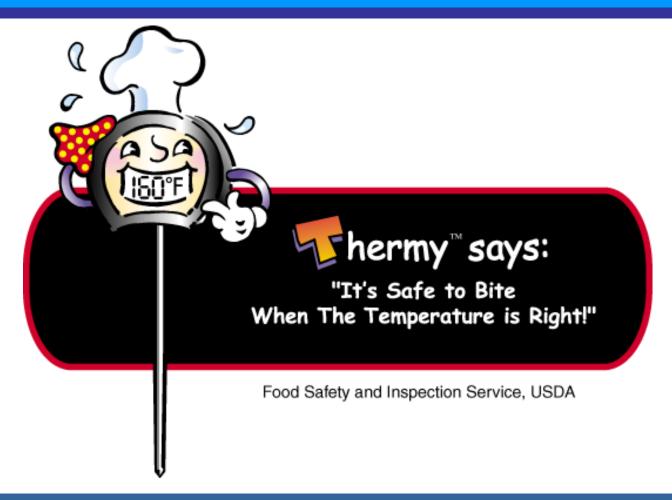


Data Used to Develop a National Campaign

- 1998 Data told us:
 - Target parents of young children
 - Emphasize taste
 - Easy to use everyday
- 1999 Campaign focus groups:
 - Stress safety
 - Created "Thermy™" character



National Campaign Launched





Campaign Successes

- 2001 National Survey Shows:
 - 60% own a food thermometer
 - Up from 46% in '98
 - 6% use a thermometer when cooking hamburgers
 - Up from 3% in '98
- Thermometer sales
 - Industry sales data show an increase in sales of thermometers



2001 Focus Groups

- Conducted groups with parents of children under 10
- Divided groups based on education level
- Utilized New Methods
 - Provided all of the participants with materials and half with food thermometers prior to the group



Focus Group Results

- Parents confident in ability to safely handle food at home
- Most not aware of importance of using a food thermometer
- Participants who received a food thermometer with educational materials more likely to use one



Phase 2: Audience Segmentation

- Began work in 2001 to further segment audience -- parents of young children
 - Parents are potential early adopters of this behavior
 - "low hanging fruit"
 - Children are at increased risk of foodborne illness



Goals Based on Stages of Behavior Change:

- Among parents of children under 10:
 - increase awareness of the need to use a food thermometer
 - increase intention to use food thermometers
 - increase sales of food thermometers



Goals Based on Stages of Behavior Change:

- Increase trial usage of food thermometers
- increase continued regular usage of food thermometers
- Decrease the incidence of foodborne illness among young children



Immediate Focus on First Goal

- Increase awareness of the need for using food thermometers among parents of children under 10:
 - by 15% by 2004
 - by 60% by 2010*

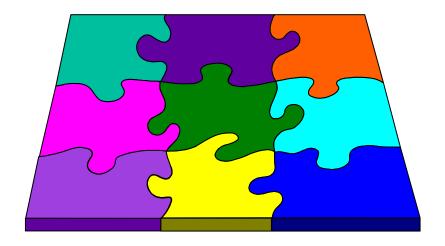
^{*}Objective coincides with Federal Healthy People 2010 Campaign



Forms of Segmentation

- Demographic
- Geographic
- Psychographic
- Behavioral
- Geodemographic
- Household

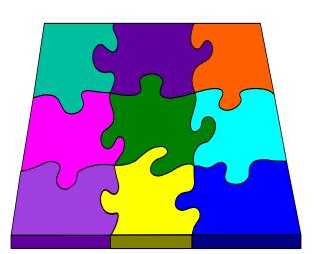
Focus Groups -- Phase 1





Segment the Market

- Geodemographics
- Stages of behavior change
- Perceptions & attitudes
- WHY?
- Improves efficiency
- Improves effectiveness





Using Commercial Models

- Incorporate the power of advanced modeling
 - technology tested and enhanced for nearly 30 years
 - use of "birds of a feather" to find patterns
 - use of a household-by-household insight



Narrowing the Focus

from all people all the time...

...to 62 distinct neighborhood types...

...to 28 neighborhood types with concentrations of children under age 10



Defining Sub-segments

28 neighborhood types into 4 distinct groups:

- demographics (educational attainment)
- lifestyles (purchase behaviors, leisure activities)
- psychographics (willingness to change)

| Boomburbs | Rural Towns |
|------------|-------------|
| Heartlands | Single Moms |





FTEC Segment Formation Preliminary Segment Comparisons



0.2001 The Baldwin Group, Inc.

SOURCES AGSEXPERIAN



Prioritizing Sub-Segments

Use of an Allocations Matrix:

- Number of children under age ten
- Exposure to undercooked meat products
- The quickness of new information motivating behavior changes



Primary Target Selection

Boomburbs scored

highest

 Implications of focusing on this target explored with the I-WheelTM planning tool

"BOOMBURBS"





A03 TURBO BOOMERS

A07 HARD CHARGERS





B12 AFTERBOOMERS

C15 SECOND CITY CZARS





C16 SUNBELT SURGE

D23 WESTERN HUSTLE



F32 PACIFIC RIM



Boomburbs: Trendsetter Population

- News and information hungry
- Technology-savvy gadget lovers
- Demand high achievement for their children
- Gourmet-conscious "foodies"
- Safety conscious



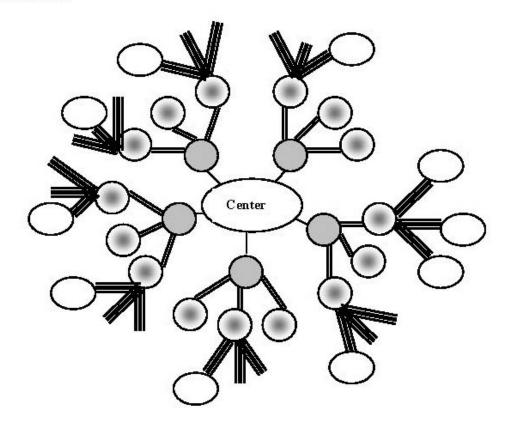
Boomburbs: Trendsetter Population

- Seeks luxury
- Above average consumers of scientific and technological entertainment
- Influencers in society -- doctors, educators, communicators, political leaders



Implications Wheel: Barriers and Bridges Identified

Figure 4. Implications WheelTM





Barriers & Bridges

Barriers:

- May reach a "safety overload"
- Some who are at risk are not informed
- Message may get lost in information overload

Bridges:

- Share ideas with friends and family
- Tend to seek more information about new things



Target Exploration: Become Relevant to their World

- Media preferences (print, radio, TV)
- Shopping habits (groceries, home products)
- Financial behaviors (credit and debt tools)
- Attitudes and beliefs (personal ideals)
- Lifestyles (recreation, travel)
- Automobiles



Boomburbs Preferences

- Magazines ---
 - PC Magazine, Martha Stewart Living, Money, Bon Appetit
- Radio --
 - Soft Contemporary, Classic rock, News/Talk, Drive-time, NPR
- TV --
 - Comedy Central, E!, Headline News, The Disney Channel



Boomburbs Preferences

- Stores ---
 - Target, Pier 1 Imports, Gap for Kids, Toys R Us, Macy's, Disney
- Household Products ---
 - Burglar alarm, bread machine, electric coffee grinder, Camcorder,
- Food and Drink ---
 - Brie cheese, Godiva, lunch kits, toaster pastries

USDA, FSIS



Wide Variety of Information Available...

- Financial Behaviors
- Attitudes and Beliefs
- Lifestyles
- Automobiles



Where They Live

- Phoenix
- Sacramento
- Orlando
- Atlanta
- Wilmington, DE
- Topeka

- Albuquerque
- Greensboro
- Annapolis
- Tampa
- Minneapolis
- Houston

Parts of most major cities



Desired Behaviors - What We Want Them To Do:

- Become willing to collect information
- Accept that it might apply to them
- Experiment with methods and tools
- Acquire food thermometers, learn to use
- Repeat the behavior every time
- Teach their children and others



Possible Benefits to Emphasize

- Better tasting meat
- Insuring a perfect quality result every time
- Satisfaction from predictability
- Increased confidence in the cooking process



Possible Benefits to Emphasize

- Enjoyment of using a new technology
- Satisfaction from pursuing healthier cooking that is safer for their children



Strategies for Education

- News media stories
- Internet
- Cooking-related TV programs
- Television/film references
- Upscale grocers
- Upscale gadget retailers/catalogs
- Adult education, eg, cooking classes
- Parent-Teacher Organizations



Phase 3: Reaching Boomburbs

Conducted Boomburbs observational research focus groups





Observational Focus Groups Findings

- Little knowledge of thermometer use
- Viewed them as inconvenient to use
- Used visual cues to decide if food is done





Focus Groups Barriers

- Family tradition -- thermometers not used by role models
- Don't know how to use food thermometers
- Don't think it necessary to use them on small cuts of meat



Bridges to Use



- Parents concern for children's safety
 - Boomburbs interest in food quality and using technology



Other Findings

- Don't know visual signs are not reliable
- Web use high -- as predicted
- Get information from the media



The 4 "P"s for Boomburbs

- Product: Use a food thermometer for everyday meals
- Price: Hassle factor and actual cost to purchase a thermometer
 - Exchange hassle for safety of children



The 4 "P"s for Boomburbs

- Place: Place in life -- Parents of children under 10
- Place: Actual place -- grocery stores, kitchenware shops
- Promotion: Messages and mechanisms we will use to reach them



Phase 3: Plans for Targeted Campaign

- Develop revised support materials for Boomburbs
- Develop PR plans and educational plans for Boomburbs
- Conduct pilot campaign in a specific city to test materials



Testing Campaign Approaches in Tampa

Conceptual testing to find viable messages











Plans for Targeted Campaign, continued

- Work with applicable media to inform Boomburbs about safety issues
- Explore Web site changes specific to Boomburbs
- Possibly redesign the Thermy[™] character to be more technical or eliminate for Boomburbs



Plans for Targeted Campaign

- Continue collaboration with thermometer manufacturers to design appealing products
 - November 13th Meeting
- Collaborate with industry to produce learning environments at grocers, colleges, etc.



Plans for Targeted Campaign

- Design a plan to reach the Boomburbs children and parents in their school environments
- Develop and install a formal tracking & evaluation process; revise objectives
- Targeted Market Surveys



Holly on the Today Show November 10, 2002





